

From the Buffalo Courier and Pilot.
ARRIVAL OF THE
BRITANNIA.
Fifteen days later from Europe.

The Britannia arrived at Boston at one o'clock P. M. Thursday, Sep. 3rd.

She sailed on the 19th of August and has made her passage in 14 days.

Mr. McLane, who has so honorably and effectually filled the office of Minister at the Court of St. James, and through whose judgment and kind and consoling manner, the late disputes on the Oregon question has been so happily settled, has arrived home in the Britannia.

It will be remembered that the Cambria left this port, and the Great Britain New York, on the first of August.

The Cambria arrived at Liverpool on the 12th, and the Great Britain on the 15th.

The Cambria carried out the news of the passage of the Tariff bill.

The London Times regards the alteration in our Tariff as a great triumph of the principles of free trade.

Lord Elgin is appointed Governor General of Canada; in the place of the Earl of Cathcart, recalled.

From Willmer and Smith's European Times, Aug. 19, we gather the following items, embracing all the news of interest.

The English Parliamentary business of the session was drawing rapidly to a close. London is almost deserted by the great world.

The Sugar question which threatened at one time to knock the new Ministry on the head, has been got rid of with amazing alacrity.

The protectionists are disappointed by recent affairs, have given way, and the bill has been twice read without a division in either branch of Parliament.

Parliament is expected to rise about the 28th of August, certainly before the sailing of the next steamer.

A variety of minor business has yet to be disposed of, and the House of Commons is making double time, working early in the day and late in the evening.

The destitution in Ireland, consequent upon the rot of the potatoe crop, occupied the time of the House of Commons on Monday.

Lord J. Russell made known the interesting views of the government. It seems that 852,501 pounds sterling has been expended on the relief of the Irish last year, and was not repaid, nor will be.

The state of the weather during the last fortnight has given great uneasiness to the people of this country, but more particularly to those engaged in agriculture.

There have been frequent thunder storms, with showers of rain which have greatly injured the crops.

There is great reason to apprehend that in various parts of the kingdom irreparable damage has been done to the grain.

The cotton market has been in a quiet state. In the manufacturing districts business is the reverse of satisfactory, and some of the mills in Blackburn had already commenced working short time.

The news which arrived recently from the United States respecting the Tariff having passed the Senate, will, there is every reason to believe, give a new life to trade.

The markets are tolerable active both for the home trade and for exports.

The money market is easy, and for legitimate business, cash can be had on easy terms.

The half yearly meetings of some of the great railway companies are being held, and the accounts of the directors exhibited. Their condition and prospects are favorable.

The state of the potatoe crops has already influenced the price of grain, yet at Liverpool the price of wheat advances from 6 to 9 cents per 70 lbs. U. S. and Canada flour is 6d per bbl.

Indian corn 3s to 4s per 480. Over the rates of the previous week. At these advanced prices considerable was effected at Market Lane, on Monday.

The new crop of wheat advanced from 2s to 3s per quarter above the previous quotations. The duty on foreign wheat has advanced to 8s per quarter, and on foreign flour 4s 9d per bbl.

Several articles have experienced the effect of the liberal tariff, which comes into operation in the United States, on the first of December. Iron has already advanced in price, and the woolen manufacturers in Yorkshire are firm and improving.

IRELAND.—We stated two months ago that the accession of the whigs to power would dismember the repealers. It has done so.

The most earnest and enthusiastic of that body—in short, the young Irishmen—knew that the return of the whigs to power would operate as a wet blanket upon the popular movement.

Among the new proofs which the government is giving of its wish to conciliate the Irish people, may be mentioned the fact that the repeal magistrates who were deprived of their commission, on account of their politics during the administration of Sir Robert Peel, are to be restored.

This is highly politic, and what is more, a judicious step. Already O'Connell and Lord French have been re-invested with commissions.

FRANCE.—The French elections have terminated and great has been the success of the Guizot Ministry. Its majority in the new Chamber is expected to be 100, and many probably reach 110 votes.

On the 3d of August the King opened the session of the Chambers by a speech from the throne.

ITALY.—A new tariff of the Papal states is published. It indicates a more enlightened policy on the part of the Vatican.

The popularity and liberal views of the Pope are spoken of in high terms.

INDIA AND CHINA.—The usual extraordinary express in an

icipation of the long delayed overland mail, reached London on Thursday, the 11th ult., bringing advices from Bombay, to July 1, Calcutta, to June 19, and Madras to June 22. The only news of any political importance to convey, is that of the surrender of the Kotah Kangra, which was given up on the 25th of May. The British troops arrived before the fortress on that day, 6000 strong, with 20 pieces of artillery, and have returned home under difficulties which have rarely attached to such an expedition. No sooner had they arrived at their destination and manifested their intentions, than the garrison threw down their arms and surrendered at discretion. Many followed up their submission by the most extreme desire for the protection of the British authority.

CONTINENTAL MARKETS.

The latest accounts from the north of Europe are of a similar character to those last published. Trade in wheat appears to have been dull at the leading ports of the Baltic.

At Hamburg, a brisk trade is going on—wheat bring in fair request for shipment to France. In the Mediterranean prices of wheat are even higher than in the Baltic, and so far from supplies being likely to reach us, from there, there is strong probability of our bond wheat being shipped to that quarter.

JOLIET SIGNAL.

JOLIET, ILL.

Tuesday, September 15, 1846.

OPPOSITION TO THE WAR.

There seems to be some who are continually finding fault with, and opposing, every movement which is made by the Government to bring the Mexican war to an honorable termination.

What do they expect will be gained by pursuing such a course? Should they be urged to this by the hope of gaining or achieving political power, we would request them by all means to consider and ponder well upon the history of the last war with Great Britain.

Those who took sides against that war, and stigmatized it as "unnecessary and inexpedient," brought upon themselves the hatred and condemnation of every true American.

The history of our country shows, conclusively, that there is no popularity or capital to be realized by espousing the cause of an enemy, or attempting in any manner to retard or paralyze the energies of our Government in time of war.

The war which our Government is now engaged in, was brought on by the repeated aggressions of the Mexicans themselves.

They declared war against us, and stained our own soil with the blood of its citizens! Every reasonable tender of peace, which according to the law of nations could be expected, from this Government, has been offered.

And every honorable means was tried by the Executive, to evade the "last resort," but without the desired effect.

That nation, has without any just cause or provocation declared war against us, and encroached upon our territory.

She is at this time, and has been making every effort, to uniting all her energies to defeat our army.

At this important crisis, the American Press, and likewise, every lover of American Freedom, should cease to abuse the administration which is exerting all its powers to prosecute the war with energy, and to compel that fanatic race of people to agree to an honorable peace.

Those who expect to gain political capital by abusing the President, and denouncing all his acts, in relation to the war, as "inexpedient," had better be more cautious in their manner of dealing out their opposition to those who have the welfare of the country under their charge.

The President, and those who are associated with him in the management of the war, have acted consistently, and in accordance with principles of sound policy and reason so far; and they, undoubtedly, will be sustained in their movements by a majority of the people of this Union.

It is said notwithstanding the ruinous Tariff which was adopted by the last Congress, that an extensive manufacturing company has been organized at Wheeling Va., for the manufacture of cotton cloths.

The "panic" cry seems to have lost its terrors, and confidence will still reign as, heretofore, among the manufacturers of the country.

The protectionists are, perhaps, convinced that the people cannot be so easily humbugged by the cry of "ruin," as they expected.

COMING ELECTIONS.—The Elections which are to be held in the different States this fall, will be held at the following times:

In Georgia the election will be held on Monday, the 5th of Oct.; in Maryland, on Wednesday, the 7th of Oct.; in South Carolina, on Monday, the 12th of Oct.; in Pennsylvania and Ohio, on Tuesday the 13th of Oct.; in Mississippi and Michigan, on Monday, the 2nd of Nov.; in New York and New Jersey, on Tuesday the 3d of Nov.; in Massachusetts, on Monday, the 9th of Nov.; and in Delaware, on Tuesday, the 10th day of November.

IOWA.—The people of Iowa have adopted their Constitution by a decisive majority, and they will soon have an opportunity of choosing their own officers. Two Representatives to Congress are to be elected, and a Legislature. Her admission into the Union at this particular time, must be hailed with the greatest delight by the people of the West. Iowa, heretofore, has been truly Democratic, and without doubt she will elect her Representatives and Senators to Congress, from among those who adhere to the right kind of political principles.

The admission of Iowa into the Union, adds another star, which makes the twenty-ninth that have united under our glorious Confederacy.

Wisconsin, probably, will be admitted before the expiration of another year. The time is not far distant, when the West will be able to speak in a voice which must be heard.

Her power is felt already in the councils of the Nation, and she will soon be in a position to demand that exact justice be done her.

The East and South, who have permitted her to remain neglected, while her members in Congress, have labored unceasingly for her rights, will be compelled to bend to her increasing power.

SOUTH CAROLINA SENATOR.—Among names mentioned as likely to succeed Mr. McDuffie, as United States Senator, are those of R. Barnwell Rhett, F. W. Pickens, and Judge O'Neal—the last is said to be the most probable one.

He is an Irishman by birth, and has acquired his reputation by his own talents.

A letter has been received from Fort Leavenworth, which states that news had been received from General Kearney by express, which says that he had taken Santa Fe without firing a gun!

THE AMERICAN POPULATION AND PRODUCTIONS OF OREGON.—It is estimated that the population of Oregon will number over 10,000.

They have 17 flour and saw mills completed; and 20,000 head of cattle; the crops of 1845 and 1846, will produce something near 100,000 bushels of surplus wheat, vegetables and other kinds of agricultural products and meats are produced in equal abundance.

Vessels find continual employment in the traffic of produce and groceries, that are produced in this country between the Columbia and Islands of the Pacific.

But a few years ago the noted place of the Wallamette, was possessed by the Indians and wild beasts that inhabited that distant region.

It now presents an American population with a government—agricultural improvements—mills and commerce.

What a change has been produced by the hardy citizens of the United States who have emigrated there for the purpose of settling the country, and extending our Union and commerce.

ARKANSAS ELECTION.—According to the Little Rock Democrat of the 14th ult., 10 of ten senatorial districts heard from, the Whigs have elected three Senators, and the Democrats seven.

In thirty-eight counties the Whigs have elected fifteen Representatives, and the Democrats forty-seven.

It is supposed that Colonel Ashley will stand the best chance for United States Senator.

VERMONT.—There is no choice for Governor by the people. The whig candidates on the State Ticket will be elected by the Legislature, which is whig in both branches.

Wm. Henry, whig, is elected to Congress in the 1st district. In the 2d district there is probably no election.

In the 3d district George M. Marsh, whig is re-elected. And in the 4th there is no choice.

The Constitution which was submitted to the people of Missouri, for their approval, has been rejected by a large majority.

The British Steamer Vesuvius, lost one Midshipman and nineteen of her crew by yellow fever on her passage from Vera Cruz to Halifax, and thirty-nine were on the sick list of the same disease.

The last arrival from Europe, the news by which will be found in another column, has caused a considerable advance in the price of bread stuffs.

A writer in the National Intelligencer says that the spirit of barthorn is a certain remedy for the bite of a mad dog.

The wounds, he adds, should be constantly bathed with it, and three or four doses, diluted, taken inwardly during the day.

The barthorn decomposes chemically the virus insinuated into the wound, and immediately alters and destroys deleteriousness.

The writer, who resided in Brazil for some time, first tried it for the bite of a scorpion, and found that it removed pain and inflammation almost instantly.

Subsequently he tried it for the bite of a rattlesnake with entire success.

At the suggestion of the writer an old friend and physician in England tried it in cases of hydrophobia, and always with success.

NOTE FROM GEN. GAINES.—The editor of the Baltimore Patriot is respectfully requested to have the Patriot, for which I am a subscriber, forwarded to me at the city of New York, until otherwise requested.

Since there is reason to hope and believe that the war with Mexico will be speedily terminated without much active service, and more especially since I understand it is the wish of the President of the U. S. that I should take command of the Eastern division, assigned to me by the Department of War, I have accordingly taken command, and have deemed it to be my duty to establish my headquarters at the city of New York; where, in addition to the ordinary duties of the command of the division, I shall endeavor to complete my system of national defense by Railroads, floating batteries and chevaux de frizes to co-operate with our forts, for the purpose of locking up the inlets of our sea-port towns against fleets propelled by steam power.

With a fervent hope of being sustained in my humble efforts by the volunteer chivalry of all political parties, and more especially by the united experience and talent of the press of all parties, I am, with great respect, your friend, and for more than seven years, your constant reader.

EDMUND P. GAINES, U. S. Army,

From the Rio Grande.

The steam ship Alabama, arrived at N. O. on the 27th August from Brazos Santiago, and she sailed the 24th ult. Report says that Gen. Worth with 2000 men, had left Camargo and had proceeded 25 miles towards Monterey.

Capt. Duncan returned to Camargo on the 11th from his reconnaissance into the interior. Capt. McCulloch who was with the U. S. rangers, had killed a Mexican who was on an American horse, at the time Capt. Duncan marched into Puta Aquado in the night, and took the place, having killed one Mexican and wounded another, while they were attempting to escape.

Capt. Duncan, next marched to Ser-alvo, where he arrived and proceeded without molestation. After reconnoitering, he left the town, and returned to Camargo by the way of Anna, Agoa, Segos and Mier.

It is thought that Ser-alvo will make a depot, having a commanding position and good water.

It was said that the Mexicans were concentrating forces for a fight. A body of 1000 well appointed cavalry had arrived at Nautillo. A large force of mounted men having been sent to cut off Col. Hays.

Gen. T. S. Smith arrived at Camargo on the 11th, and was to take command of the second brigade composed of the 5th and 7th regiments of U. S. Infantry.

The weather had become very hot at Camargo. The troops continuing healthy, however. Ten thousand volunteers and 3000 regulars on the Rio Grande, and more constantly arriving.

An American citizen had arrived at Camargo on the 14th ult. from Monterey, who reported that there were at that place 8000 Rancheros and 4000 regular troops. (Not true probably.)

Capt. D. had gone out again on a reconnoitering excursion in the direction of Guadalupe. The well informed men thought it would be imprudent for General Taylor to move up to Monterey with less than 10,000 well disciplined troops.

Gen. Taylor has had to use harsh means to get rid of some of the rum venders hanging about his camp.

The Picayune says that Gen. Worth had not left Camargo on the 15th, but was to start from there the next week.

Campeche dates, via. Havana, to the 15th had been received at New Orleans, which states that some outbreak had occurred at Yucatan, but they were of an unimportant nature.

Capt. Gregory of the U. S. frigate Raitan, at Pensacola had received orders from the War Department to detail a fast vessel, either a merchantman or a war vessel, to carry dispatches to Chagres, from there to be conveyed to our squadron in the Pacific.

The brig Perry had been detailed for that purpose.

A vessel had arrived at New Orleans from Alvarado. The Picayune says this shows that the blockade of the main ports is a humbug.

The blockade appears to give the Mexicans no uneasiness, as Alvarado is as convenient as Vera Cruz, and at that place vessels find no difficulty in passing in or out.

Revolution in Mexico.

From the N. O. Corn Times.

Arrival of the British Ship of War Election—Overthrow and Imprisonment of Gen. Paredes.—The Country pronounced in favor of Santa Anna—His arrival at Vera Cruz—Annexation of the Californias to the United States.

Through the politeness of an eminent commercial house, we have just been placed in possession of the following MOST IMPORTANT intelligence from Mexico.

The news was received by a British man of war, which touched at the Balize with despatches from the British Minister at Mexico for his Government.

The purport of these despatches is, that the United States have taken possession of the Californias, and that the revolution in favor of Santa Anna is complete.

We subjoin the following letters, from which it will be perceived that the steamship Araucan, with Santa Anna on board, was in sight off Vera Cruz on the 16th inst.

VERA CRUZ, Aug. 16, 1846.

Availing ourselves of the opportunity by a British man-of-war, we have just time to state that Mexico and Puebla, have since also pronounced for Federation and Santa Anna. Bravo's Government, hardly established, was overthrown, and General Salas has put himself at the head of the movement until Santa Anna may arrive.

Tranquillity was soon restored. Gomez Farias aided the partisans of Santa Anna to bring about the revolution. His sons have come down here to welcome Santa Anna, who left Havana on the 8th, in a British steamer called the Arab, accompanied by Almonte, Hedyr Tamariz, Rejon, and Boves, and they ought to be here this day.

Gen. Paredes was taken a prisoner, and is kept in the citadel of Mexico. Gen. Salas has issued already a letter of convocation of Congress, on the principles of 1824, and the members are to assemble at Mexico on the 6th December next.

The present conveyance carries the news of the annexation of California to the United States, received last night by express at the British Consulate.

VERA CRUZ, Aug. 16, 1846.

Advices have just been received by express of the formal ANNEXATION OF CALIFORNIA TO THE UNITED STATES! and this vessel of war takes the British Ministers dispatches to New Orleans and to England.

The whole country has declared in favor of Santa Anna, who left Havana for here on the Arab steamer, but has not yet arrived, which makes his friends rather anxious for his safety.

POSTSCRIPT.—The Arab is just in sight!

LATER FROM MEXICO.

Overthrow of Paredes—Revolt of Mexico and Puebla—Arrival of Santa Anna at Vera Cruz—His triumphant reception—The capture of Monterey, California.

The British sloop of war Daring, Captain Matson, arrived off the Balize Sunday evening from Vera Cruz, and Capt. Matson and Lieut. Herbert came up to town yesterday morning with despatches from Mexico and a mail from Vera Cruz—all which were forwarded by the mail of yesterday.

The Daring sailed from Vera Cruz on the 17th instant, and brings very important intelligence.

The government of Paredes has been entirely overthrown and he himself made prisoner. The cities of Mexico and Puebla have both declared for Federation and Santa Anna.

In regard to the latter we learn that the English merchant steamer Arab, arrived off Vera Cruz the morning of the 16th inst. having on board General Santa Anna and his family, Gen. Almonte, the ex-Ministers Rejon and Hedyr Tamariz, Sir D. Crescensio Boves, ex-Deputy from Yucatan to the Mexican Congress, and several other individuals.

Upon the appearance of the Arab off Vera Cruz Commodore Conner repaired on board the steamer Princeton, and an attempt was made to intercept the Arab; but the morning was calm and she slipped into port without hindrance with her valuable freight.

Opinions differ as to the intentions of the Commodore towards Santa Anna, some believing that he had no desire to intercept him.

On this subject we learn by letters received by the U. S. Brig Perry, at Pensacola from Havana, our Consul Col. Campbell had a conversation with him to the following effect.

Col. C. enquired if the General was in favor of the war with the United States. To which the General replied, "You know how it is; if the people of my country are for war, then I am with them; but I would prefer peace."

Before leaving Havana, he requested and received from Col. Campbell a letter of introduction to Commodore Conner. He also took with him a valuable box of cigars, intended as a present for the Commodore.

Upon arriving off Vera Cruz, he took grand care to waste no time in the presentation of his letter or cigars.

But to recur to the revolution in Mexico. Our advices are somewhat meagre, but they are of the most authentic character so far as they go.

We have seen a letter received by an eminent commercial house intimately connected with affairs in Mexico, from their correspondent in that city.

From this letter it appears that Gen. Salas and a portion of the garrison of Mexico pronounced on the 4th inst. in favor of the Government of Santa Anna.

Although Gen. Bravo, the Vice President made some resistance, he was compelled to yield early on the morning of the 7th inst.

Gen. Salas was invested with the command until the arrival of Santa Anna, supported by Senor Gomez Farias as counsellor.

The latter used his influence with the Ministers of Paredes to induce them to continue in the discharge of their functions.

The letter announcing the above intelligence urges as a scandalous shame, that while the revolution is going on in Vera Cruz and Mexico, General Taylor is advancing with his forces into the interior opposed by no force of any consideration.

This is denounced as the more disgraceful, inasmuch as by the consummation of the revolution, 30,000 troops from Guadalajara and 4000 from the city of Mexico, are now at liberty to move at once to the frontier, and these united to the army of the North would be able to make head against the invaders.

The same letter announces that some adventurers from the United States, supported by the crew of a sloop of war had taken possession of the port of Monterey, in California and the writer adds: "God knows what will be the result of this movement, as well as the invasion made by the way of New Mexico."

In conversing with Capt. Matson, we learn that the intelligence of the success of our arms upon the Pacific was by no means at Vera Cruz, it having been received many days before the Daring sailed for this port.

The Picayune here publishes a letter from Vera Cruz, dated on the 17th which was printed by us on Thursday, and adds: "Santa Anna, who had only been signalled when a postscript to the above letter was written, subsequently arrived and was received at Vera Cruz with very demonstrations of enthusiasm and joy."

We learn that Paredes was taken prisoner and confined, as it was his manifest intention to employ the troops, equipped for the army of the north, to oppose the advance of Santa Anna from Vera Cruz, instead of marching against Gen. Taylor. The revolution in the city of Mexico followed immediately upon the announcement of the deliberation in Vera Cruz on the 31st ult. Some accounts say that General Paredes is confined in the Castle of Perote instead of Mexico.

Although a few Mexican papers were received by the Daring, we were not so fortunate as to obtain the news of them, and they were forwarded to Washington by yesterday's mail.

The Tariff-Repeal Issue.

The Whigs do not seem to be fortunate or skillful just now in making up their issue with the Democratic party. It was announced with great solemnity and emphasis when Congress rose, that "repeal"—the immediate repeal of the new tariff—was to be the word.

The whig journals took up the cry, and forthwith the agitation on the subject commenced. The whole course of this movement thus far has been a beautiful example of the progress of "panic under difficulties."

The scheme has, in fact, well nigh exploded. Even the fancy stocks stand quite firm, and the Intelligencer has almost ceased to convert its columns into a museum of "ruin" announcements.

Indeed this whole issue of "immediate repeal" was very ill chosen. In the first place, the object which it proposed to accomplish was most manifestly impracticable.

Ever since the new tariff became a law, its repeal for a long time at least has been plainly impossible. The three co-ordinate powers of the government must unite to accomplish it.

Nothing in the way of repeal is of course to be hoped from the present Congress, and so nothing can be done until the new Congress shall meet in December, 1847.

The friends of the "repeal" seem to put faith in the House of Representatives which shall then assemble. But what ground is there for such faith? Five members of that House have been chosen in Missouri and seven in Illinois, and all of them, except one, as in the present Congress, are in favor of the new bill.

In no instance that we now recollect, has a member of the present House who voted for the tariff of 1846, offered himself as a candidate for re-election and failed.

In the Senate the matter is still worse for the repealers. On the 4th of March, 1847, thirteen whig seats are vacated in that body, while not more than six or seven democrats leave it.

With two new senators to come in from Iowa and two from Wisconsin, is there the slightest chance that the Senate in the next Congress will be in favor of a high tariff?

But even if this were otherwise, what hope, save in a two-third's vote of both houses, is there for a high protective tariff under the present administration?

Thus, then, stands the case. The Congress which is to assemble on the 1st of December, 1849—more than three years and a half from the present time, is the first Congress from which anything in the shape of repeal of the new tariff can be hoped even by the most sanguine protectionist.

The issue of immediate repeal, therefore, forces the whigs into an agitation which must last three years and a half before it can possibly produce any practical effect in legislation.

Now, considering that both the manufacturer and the merchant are forced by all their interests to demand first of all quiet and stability in our revenue system, it does, indeed, seem a most forlorn hope to muster at this time to the work of such an agitation, a party made up in a measure, if not almost exclusively, of manufacturing interests.

Will not the rank and file of such a party plainly see that their interests lie in compliance with a law, when they must wait at least three years and a half before they can begin to have even a remote chance of repealing it.

Much more is this the case, when the law already gives to them all reasonable measure of protection. And most of all this is the case when the nations with which we have the most important commercial relations are embracing the same policy of free trade, or at least of moderate duties.

The agitation which the whigs are trying to get up, is an agitation at once against the spirit of the age, against the substantial interests of the agitators, against the preponderant sentiment of the country, and against all hope of a successful issue.

No wonder, then, that in its very outset this agitation is proving itself an utter failure. The whigs surely must make up another issue.—Washington Union.

Latest from the Army.—Dr. H. S. Gardner, of Chicago, Assistant Surgeon of the 21st regiment of Illinois volunteers, returned here on Wednesday evening last; having resigned his office in consequence of ill health.

He left the army, on the 17th of August; having with him 25 sick men belonging to the 1st and 2d regiments, some of whom he was compelled to leave at St. Louis.

The weather was very bad, and there was some sickness in the 2d regiment, to which he belonged; but the health of the "Alton volunteer Guards" was better than that of any other company.

Capt. A. R. Dudge, of company D, was quite indisposed; and his Orderly Sergeant, the Rev. A. B. Vanduser, departed this life on the 16th ult., universally regretted by the whole company.

Dr. White, Surgeon of the 1st regiment, was